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THE NEW SOUTH WALES PATRIOTIC  
FUND.

A meeting of the Patriotic Fund Committee was held in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon. Present: Hon. J. A. Macintosh (in the chair), Messrs. Rankin, Hardie, Pat. Campbell, Nicol, and Robertson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The treasurer's report showed that there was a balance in hand of £4778 7s. 4d., with the sum of £320,000 remaining at the bank and out of deposit.

The report of the executive committee was next read. It was as follows:—"Our committee, having inquired into the following cases, beg to recommend:—1. That Peter Edmund Heston receive a grant of £10. 2. That Mrs. Jessie Hobson, who has suffered for several months from

The report was adopted.

continued in the report, "Mr. Weyburn expressed his wish that he wished to pass a resolution upon the way in which the business of the committee was conducted. If he said, they paid the sum of £200 to a father who had lost his son, it was strange that they did not pay £200 to a mother who had lost her child."

MR. NICOLL: We have opened our hearts towards the end of the claims.

The next day I received from F.B. Montague Bewick, who was a member of the Sudan Contingent, in which we were requested the committee to forward to him £11, being due to him as a gratuity for services rendered to the Government in him in September last, and which was in arrears having been returned from London. With reference to the £200 mentioned above, Mr. Montague Bewick desired to enable him to proceed to London in September, and a passage ticket to England was taken out for him on his own account, and the £200 was sent by the steamer Melbourne to be delivered to him at the port of destination. The £200 was challenged that he left the vessel, and resuscitated a man who had fallen overboard. The draft balance of £11 was subsequently returned to the committee by the steamship company.

It was also considered that Mr. Montague had broken his contract with the committee, and they therefore decided to annul his application.

G. J. HARRISON, a member of the Contingent, applied for further relief, and stated that he was suffering from illness which prevented him from working.

If relief was referred to the executive committee consideration

Mr. MANNING then brought forward his  
of motion. It was as follows:—“1. The

committee on the 3rd day of March as provided in the calling of a meeting of the subscribers to the Pacific Fund be recorded as impracticable. 2. That as the committee had called all claimants to appear, and as the committee had no funds, and as the claims for the funds of the subscribers, on the 3rd day of March, would be arranged. Mr. Manning said he would call on the first half of the notice of motion. He thought that if the fund could not be perpetuated, the committee would be obliged to call on the subscribers to contribute. Many of the subscribers would the money be put to some good use; but, on the other hand, there were a few who wanted their contributions returned to them. Mr. Manning said that the committee had the right to retain the money after all claims were satisfied. He agreed with Mr. Manning that the money should be returned.

It is a second the first half of the notice of motion. He considered that a correct expression of opinion could be given.

be obtained from a public meeting.

This was carried, and on the suggestion of the chairman (Mr. J. Hardie), who had assumed Mr. McDonald's position, the latter gentleman having left to attend the Legislative Council,

Mr. MANNING agreed to postpone the consideration of the latter half of the notice of motion until the next meeting.

Mr. FYLE gave notice of motion, as under:—"That a return be prepared and laid on the table at the next meeting of the committee, showing—1. The total amount of subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund. 2. The total amount of the same."

3. The total amount of interest earned up to date of his return on current account and on fixed deposits up to a date six months from date of deposit, and giving dates on which the latter mature. 4. The net amount of the said fund after crediting the interest referred to in the last paragraph.

It was resolved that the executive committee should be recommended to allow the sum of £20 per year to the aid of Mr. Guest, a member of the Contingent who died shortly after the return of the troops from Africa, until such time as the age of 17 years; and, further, that an endowment policy of £100 be made payable to her on her attaining the age of 17 years.

4. A cheque was handed to Messrs. John Edry

and Sons, proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, to their kindness in gratuitously publishing the lists of subscribers to the New South Wales Patriotic Fund.

The meeting then terminated.

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### THE UNEMPLOYED AGITATION

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#### DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

Yesterday morning several hundreds of the unemployed met at the pedestal of the Queen's Statue, near the Immigration Office, to consider what should be done in the last

It was decided to interview his Excellency in the Governor, and the following were accordingly appointed as a deputation for the purpose:—Messrs. Macnamara, W. Doherty, J. Barnett, F. Burns, J. Drew, and N. Craddock. The men formed in procession and marched down to Government House, their number increasing on the way until the total had swelled to 700 or 800.

Mr. BURTON, the first spokesman, addressing his Excellency, said the Government had failed to do anything practical. The wages offered by Mr. Dibbs amounted to 5s. 6d. per rod, the land to be franchised to a depth of 20

Mr. Treusti yesterday received information from Root-wood that work could be found there for 100 men, and he accordingly posted up a notice calling upon 50 married men to register themselves as applicants for the work. Owing to the arrangements made in connection with the management

of the labour department being without information, Mr. Dille's statement of yesterday afternoon as to the reliability of the information given by the student was, as he had been found fault with for what he said, not reliable. He was unable to give any further information, but it appeared in the *Herald* relative to the non-use of hats and blankets as promised by Mr. Dille. This information, however, was strictly correct.

**EVENING MEETING.**

Soon after it became dusk last evening, several small bodies of men assembled in the vicinity of the protest at the top of the Broadway-street, facing the Immigration Depot. The object of the meeting was to discuss the question of the small concentration in connection with the immigration particular question. The subjects under consideration and the remarks made were as follows:—There were in many cases, no reference whatever to the need of relief work. In our assembly, however, the merits of the various kinds of relief work were dwelt upon. It was another gathering the subject being discussed was the proposal that has been mooted in the Legislature, to the effect that New Zealand should be allowed to send towards the east of the world a contingent of men for the maintenance of the Imperial military force. In close proximity another body of men were counselling upon the advisableness of persons forming their own opinions upon matters of this kind, instead of being guided by the opinions of others.

**REVIEW.** At their conclusion.

At 7.30 p.m. about 130 persons, mostly shortly afterwards Mr. E. W. O'Sullivan, M.L.A., was requested to address the gathering. From this time the number of persons at the polestar increased until there were present about 300 persons.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN said he regretted that the efforts of the deputation who waited upon his Excellency the Governor in the early part of the day were not as satisfactory as had been anticipated; yet he would have taken into consideration that his Excellency considered it expedient to be guided by his constitutional advisers. When he, Mr. O'Sullivan, appealed to Parliament on Tuesday night, for due consideration of the unemployed, he appealed to the

the highest authority in the land. He could do so only at the expense of his position. His advice to the men was to accept the offer of the Middle Harbour or at least to attempt to do so. He complimented the men upon their discreet attendance during the last few weeks.

Members of the deputation who waited upon His Excellency yesterday then addressed the meeting. They expressed their gratification at the cordial manner in which they were received by the Government House, and at the earnest attention which was given to their statements. It was explained that His Excellency expressed his sympathy with the unemployed, and that he had promised to place the representations of those who waited upon him before his advisers without

The British Civil Service Estimates for 1886-7

men, among other things, one of the duties of police engaged on special duties in connection with dynamite outrages, "being £2000 less than the estimate for the same service last year. There is no charge this year for "repairs of damage by dynamite explosions in the Houses of Parliament, under which heading the estimate for the financial year 1895-6 was £932, made up of the following items:—Repairs to the House of Commons, £5500; furniture, clocks, &c., £550; electrical installations, £75. The entire estimate for "criminal prosecutions and quasi-criminal proceedings," which is put at £26,000, is £5000 less than last year.



















Interest to every one of these colonies, and of so much importance to the mother-country and the civilised world, that it is not merely an anniversary of New South Wales that is approaching; it is the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the great colony of the Australian group. At this stage, with little more than a year and a half to run before the day comes, we ought not to be discussing the question whether it is to be celebrated or not, but rather to be preparing steadily for the execution of plans already well considered.

There is room for difference of opinion as to the most appropriate method of commemorating the day. Unanimity can hardly be expected on questions of such a kind. But, had there been nothing to interfere with a free judgment in this case, the weight of opinion would almost certainly have declared itself in favour of a grand Exhibition of the products, natural and artificial, of all these colonies, as the most striking and most suitable illustration of the progress they have made. The whole world was represented at the Centennial Exhibition of the United States. That example might have been followed here if a sufficiently early start had been made. It is probably too late to follow it now. But even now it may be truly said that no better commemoration of the birthday of British colonisation in Australia could be devised than an adequate representation of the resources of these colonies as developed within the first hundred years of their history. If the "Federal spirit," and the "Australian sentiment," of which so much is heard, were a living and active inducement, there would be little reason for doubting the success of such a commemorative movement set on foot energetically even now. But who is to give the first impulse? According to Mr. COPELAND, "the whole subject may safely be left with the Government." The result of leaving it to the Government may now be seen. Governments here have apparently enough to do, and sometimes more than they can do, to take care of themselves. If successive Ministries have shirked this business, they cannot plead that their attention was not directed to it. The press has not neglected it if they have. More than a year ago we reminded them of the need for timely forethought. Reminders have appeared on the notepaper of the Assembly. The chances are that if anything worthy of the occasion is to be done to "mark with sufficient emphasis" this stage in the history and progress of Australia, the impulse must come from private initiative. Whilst the MINISTER for Lands thinks the whole matter may safely be left with the Government, the PREMIER says it is not the duty of the Government to originate such a project. There is a poor prospect of a commemoration if we are to accept these views combined.

It was suggested that this era might be marked with sufficient emphasis, and that life might be infused into the whole people, by the delivery of an oration. The age of faith, then, has not wholly passed away. The conclusion which has begun to settle down into the minds of many that the orators of the day rank amongst the troubles of the day, and that the cause of half our woes is talk, put in place of action, is apparently not held by all. But who are right, those who hold it, or those who reject it? If our people need to have life infused into them, their case is surely beyond relief by an hour's stream of rhetoric—probably inaudible beyond a radius of twenty yards—even though it were reproduced at length in the morning's papers, to be glanced at during the pauses in the morning's meal. According to Mr. O'CONNOR, "a centenary can only happen once in a hundred years." If that be not a mere figure of speech, surely the occurrence should be celebrated in a more memorable way. We have been surfeited with banquets and orations for years past, and now we have a deficit and a heap of fresh taxation upon us. Shall we follow this up by ushering in the next centennium with a flourish of trumpets, and a flood of turgid talk? If we have so far impoverished ourselves that we cannot do better than that, it would be well to let the day pass in solemn silence and appropriate thought.

Few will question the wisdom of the directors of the Australian Mutual Provident Society in accepting the suggestion to reconsider the decision to open a branch of their business in England. The step is an important one, and it is desirable that no argument against it should be left unconsidered. It may be conceded that more importance attaches to the opening of a branch in England than in another Australian colony, and there may be considerations against the proposed extension of business that the directors did not think of. They, therefore, have shown a spirit to be commended in yielding to the request embodied in the resolution passed at the last meeting.

Whilst, however, the directors do well to reconsider their decision, even at the request of a minority, it does not follow that their reconsideration should be influenced by clamour. Unreasoning fear of well-judged enterprises may prejudice the progress of the society. The fact, for instance, that one or two proprietary Australian marine insurance societies have gone to London and sought to do business on unequal terms with British offices and have in consequence been brought to the verge of ruin, is no reason against a mutual life insurance office in the position of the Australian Mutual Provident Society going there on such conditions as, with prudent management, cannot fail to secure to its own benefit and that of the insurers a large amount of very good business.

Another objection urged against the opening of a London branch is that it is only to enable the directors to remedy a mistake of leaving policies for £10,000. It is said that there are only twenty-three policies for this amount, and that the number is insufficient to give steadiness to the annual expenditure for claims. Assuming this to be a fact, it is surely a good thing to go to England even for such a purpose. There can be no objection to these large policies if there be a sufficient number of them. It is clearly to the advantage of the society to have one transaction for £10,000 rather than one hundred. Instead of the office having to send out one hundred notices of premiums due, of entering and crediting the same, of paying one hundred annual bonuses, and doing all the other work attaching to one hundred policies of £100 each, it has but one such notice, one such bonus, and one per-

cent of all other work which would pertain to a £10,000 policy. Whilst the large policyholder comes and pays full rate for his insurance, he contributes greatly to the society in saving of expense. In England, societies with large policies are managed more economically than others with smaller ones. By getting a large addition to its £10,000 policies, the Mutual Provident Society will, therefore, be greatly benefited; especially if, as stated by Mr. GOODELL, it has been found that the large policyholders are longer lived than smaller ones. And that is an answer to the statement that these policies would be on the lives of broken-down peers. London directors, members of the society, will doubtless exercise as much care in the selection of lives as the Sydney or the Melbourne directors.

And it cannot be doubted that English business, while embracing many large insurances, will also include smaller policies. The advantages offered by the Australian Mutual Provident Society have only to be stated by advertisement or by efficient canvassers to commend it to every class of intelligent people in the country. Recommended by the best English financial authorities for the magnitude and soundness of its operations, and for the largeness of its bonuses, it can hardly fail to command a great business. If it only be shown that members of this society under an endowment policy, after twenty-five years' payments, have received premiums and compound interest at the rate of over 4 per cent., all the time enjoying an insurance for the amount stipulated, with bonuses, a most convincing argument for life insurance would be presented to those people who have preferred to keep their money in the savings banks. A stimulus will be given to life insurance in England which English or American societies cannot offer.

Of course it would be a serious objection to entering on this business if the mortality of the English members were likely to be unfavourable, if the expense of getting the business were in excess of the colonial rate, or if the English premiums were invested in England. The success of the Australian Mutual Provident Society has been due to favourable mortality, high rates of interest on its invested funds, and moderate, if not low, rates of management expenses. It has been claimed that its death-rate has been low, but whether lower than the average English insurance society rate cannot be stated. When Mr. BLACK, in 1878, prepared his elaborate mortality table of the society's experience, he brought out favourable comparative results, but he attributed this to the fact that the very large proportion of new members—practically selected lives—disturbed the figures, and reduced the rate. And he said, "It can scarcely be possible, therefore, that the future experience of the society will be a reflex of the past, and for this reason I think it would be highly undesirable to make use of the present materials for the construction of monetary tables for use in the general business of the society." And the truth of this observation has been since confirmed. It is yet too early to say whether the English mortality rate of insured lives is higher than that in the colony. But this may be said, that the premiums of the society are based on English mortality experience, and it will be, therefore, perfectly safe to do business in London. If, with equal rates, English societies, earning only a trifle over 4 per cent. interest on their invested funds, can do a safe and profitable business, the Australian Mutual Provident Society, earning over 6 per cent., must do a still better one.

The premiums on English lives must, of course, be invested in the colony; otherwise the reduced rate of that portion of the funds invested in England would bring down the general rate to the disadvantage of all. No person wishing to insure in the society would think of restricting the board in this direction. The inducement to join is the large bonuses, and these can only be given by colonial investments. It is said that the expenses of management in London will be less than in Australia, especially if the policies obtained are for large amounts. Unless the expenses are kept below the colonial rate, the advantage of going to England would be lessened, if not lost. But there is a fair ground to believe that in a concentrated population the business of the society in England could be procured at a relatively lower rate than in the colony. Certainly no encouragement should be given to extravagance, with a view to surpass other societies. The very great advantages it possesses over every other society should ensure for it a large business at a comparatively low rate of expenditure.

Looking at all the objections urged, there seems to be little force in any of them. Of course the society has been very prosperous, and to some it would appear that the members had better be content. But it is quite possible that if English societies, by more largely investing funds in the colony, can bring up their interest rate, they may with their lower rate of expenditure be able to present larger bonuses, and thus compete more successfully with Australian societies on their own territory. In that event the future of the Australian Mutual Provident Society might well be prejudicially affected. By gathering English business a more extended and surer basis for prosperity will be laid. As England becomes more closely connected with Australia by the stream of people it is sending here, the Australian Mutual Provident Society will present a stronger bond of union than any other institution. Nothing but mismanagement can fail to plant the society firmly on an Australian-British basis, and there is nothing in the past direction to warrant a suspicion of anything of the kind. As to the legal difficulty, that is outside our province, and may be left to the decision of professional men. At the same time it may be pointed out that the joint legal opinion taken is to the effect that there is no prohibition in either the Incorporation Act or the Amending Act against carrying on business in any part of the world.

Important as it is that the tariff proposals should be fully and freely discussed, it may be doubted whether the House or the country is likely to profit by the lengthening out of such debates as we are having. Already five nights have been devoted to the financial proposals. First of all, there was an evening occupied by the TREASURER in expounding his policy. Two days were spent in debating the amendment of the senior member for Orange; and two evenings have been taken up in the discussion of the general question. This is most unsatisfactory. The remarkable thing is that when the present debate closes the

House will not have reached the threshold of the subject. The resolution before the committee is a formal one. It is a resolution, indeed, on which a division is hardly likely to be taken. The real debate must be on the proposals themselves. At least four distinct questions will have to be discussed in detail: they are the land tax, the land tax, the specific duties, and the valorem duties. If as much time is devoted to these matters as is spent over questions of inferior importance, we shall hardly be through the present controversy before Christmas. The bulk of the speeches lately have been delivered by members on the Opposition benches. Cannot something be done to regulate discussions? One section of the Opposition recognise Sir JOHN ROBERTSON as their leader, and another section follow Sir HENRY PARKES. The evil of which we are complaining must be as annoying to them as it is to the public, and they should exercise the authority with which they have been invested to suppress it. It can hardly be the case that their followers are so dumb that they would resist any interference with their liberty in connection with this matter. The House should know that the unprofitable debating in which it so frequently indulges is bringing the Parliament into disrepute; and it is also militating against the welfare of the country. Business was unsettled by the publication of the tariff proposals, and it will not be restored to its ordinary condition until those proposals are dealt with in one way or another. For that reason, hon. members should not spend a single hour in superfluous talk; and they should resolutely set their faces against all motions for adjournment until the financial question has been settled.

By the effort to improve their strength the Opposition have further exposed their weakness. The gentlemen who sit on the left-hand side of the SPEAKER are divided into two groups, which may be described as consisting of those who sit below the gangway and of those who sit above it, or as those who incline towards Sir JOHN ROBERTSON and those who incline towards Sir HENRY PARKES. For some time past the case has been between the two chiefs that themselves have been somewhat strained. Sir JOHN is the nominal leader of the Opposition; but, so far as the present Ministry is concerned, he is not sufficiently thorough-going for Sir HENRY, who, both in the House and beyond it, has shown a preference for an Opposition of his own. Sir HENRY inclines to the theory that it is the duty of the Opposition to oppose the Government on every occasion, and that on occasions, holds that at the present juncture, at all events, there should be as little opposition as possible. The Opposition is a house divided against itself, as well as for that of the Opposition, the fact is not to be regretted. The members of the Opposition should be strong, but they are generally the better for being compact. An Opposition that lacks unity lacks strength. For purposes of attack, as well as for those of defence, cohesion and discipline are of even more consequence than numbers. Without a leader, or with more than one, good for them, the members of the Opposition follow their own bent, and this cannot be good for either side. If the Ministry succeeds at all, it should be on the strength of its own policy, and not on that of the divisions of its opponents. But if the present Ministry succeeds, partly at least, it will be because the Opposition has been divided. The members of our party chiefs have drifted away from each other, and their friends have failed to bring them together. As neither of the present chiefs satisfies the Opposition as a whole, a search has been made for some other man. Both Mr. BURNS and Mr. WINDUP have been named, but if either of them were equal to the task neither would be willing to take it. The Opposition has little to gain by a change of leaders; the change it wants is in a totally different direction.

The letter we published yesterday over the signature "Fisherman" directs attention to a matter of great importance in connection with our fisheries. But why appeal to the trustees of the National Park to move the Commissioners? Why should not the matter, without circumspection, be brought before the Commissioners themselves? Port Hacking is not under the control of the park trustees. For the most part the estuary is simply a boundary of the park. It would, no doubt, add largely to the attractions of our national pleasure ground if Port Hacking were preserved as a breeding place from which fish could be taken only by line, and the children might be thus taught to fish. But "Fisherman" has a more important object in view, namely, the stocking of adjacent waters and an increased supply of fish food. Under the Fisheries Act (44 Vic., No. 26), the Governor has power to close fishing grounds against net fishing for any period not exceeding two years, and it certainly would be of great public advantage if this power were liberally exercised. Numerous offences against the Fisheries Act are committed. On Monday last a number of persons were fined for "stalling" fish at Botany Bay. The same wasteful mode of taking fish is practised in the Woronora River and at Port Hacking, and the only way to make the closing of the latter waters effectual for the purpose of preserving the fishery is to close a portion of it only, but for a time to close it altogether against net fishing.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have received by cable from our special correspondents further particulars of the Colonial Exhibition. The Royal Family visited the various courts privately on Tuesday. We also publish the text of the address of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Queen's Speech on the occasion of the opening ceremony, as well as the text of the opening ode composed by Lord Tennyson.

The Legislative Assembly got to work yesterday very quickly, the preliminary business having been disposed of in a very short time. The House then resolved itself into Committees of Ways and Means, and the debate on the financial proposals was resumed by Mr. W. CLARKE, who was followed by Messrs. INGLIS, CROOK, FORSTH, NELID, and DIBBS. Soon after midnight the debate was adjourned until to-day.

The proceedings of the Legislative Council yesterday lasted until a late hour, the time from the adjournment for dinner until the House rose being taken up by a discussion on Mr. DARLEY's motion relative to the New Hebrides. Cornwall's Estate Bill and the Divorce Extension Bill were restored to the paper, and the Balmoral Tramway Bill was read the second time. The Defamation Act Amendment Bill, Sydney Corporation Act Amendment Bill, Wyatt Estate Lessee Bill, Muswellbrook Cattle Sale Yards Bill, Lord's Settlement Bill, and Barker's Estate Bill were received from the Assembly, and the New Hebrides question resulted in the adoption of the following amendment, moved by Mr. W. H. SUTHER:—"That in the opinion of this honorable House, the understanding arrived at between Great Britain and France in 1878, recognising the independence of the New Hebrides, should not now be disturbed."

Mr. MACLELLAN, as the representative of the Government in the Legislative Council, stated, in answer to a question yesterday, that the subject of celebrating the Centenary of the colony was being considered by the Government.

A MEETING of the Opposition, convened by circular was held in the back library, Parliamentary-buildings yesterday afternoon. There were 31 members present and Mr. G. A. LLOYD was in the chair. The committee of six gentlemen who had been appointed to make arrangements to bring the two sections of the Opposition together, brought up their report, which was to the effect that they had taken a great deal of trouble to

bring about an understanding between Sir John Robertson and Sir Henry Parkes, and had frequent interviews with those two gentlemen. Sir John Robertson had said that he would never join a party to join a Government with Sir Henry Parkes as leader; and he had been so long recognised as leader of the Opposition, he thought the best thing he could do to bring about a united action would be to move that some gentleman take the position of leader; and he proposed that Mr. Robert Wilson be requested to act as leader of the Opposition. The motion was seconded by Mr. O'CONNOR, and though some gentlemen were taken to the appointment of Mr. Wilson. It was then stated that Sir Henry Parkes, in his answer to the committee, had said that he could not follow, as leader, a gentleman who made his friendships more in the party on the other side than his own. Sir John Robertson then said he could not join with a traitor under any circumstances, and that some gentleman who had hard things were said on both sides. Mr. Wilson was again asked whether he would take the leadership, and he said he would prefer remaining out of it. It was then proposed to adjourn the meeting until 7 o'clock in the evening, but an amendment was proposed that the meeting be adjourned sine die, and this was apparently carried by the gentlemen present leaving the meeting.

It is stated that at some of the meetings of the unemployed, some ill-advised persons have used language of a highly inflammatory character, and it is considered just possible that these persons may counsel acts of disorder and violence, and that their advice may be acted upon. Hints have been given to the Government to this effect, but it is hoped that the unemployed will not give heed to any advice which recommends the breaking of the law, or such a course would be tantamount to a measure of public sympathy. The Government, however, are acting on the information supplied to them, and have taken every precaution to prevent or put down any disturbance, and at all hazards maintain order in the city.

Conference between the members of the New South Wales and Victorian Water Commissions on the subject of the Murray River, and the respective rights of each of the two colonies to the use of the water of that river, was commenced at the Colonial Secretary's Office yesterday morning. All the commissioners were present, including the president of the New South Wales Commission, the Hon. W. J. LYNNE, Minister for Works. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors, and it was decided that no information should be given to the press until the conference had terminated. The commissioners met at 11 o'clock, and the subject to be considered was left, at the termination of the conference between the two commissions in Melbourne a short time ago. Amended proposals were submitted by the Victorian commissioners, and these were discussed until the adjournment for lunch. The discussion was resumed in the afternoon, but no decision was arrived at before the conference adjourned. The commissioners will meet again this morning, and during the day some of them will pay a visit to the works of Messrs. Hudson Brothers at Granville.

The sixth letter of our Special Commissioner to South Australia deals with some of the causes of the depression existing in that colony, including the losses of the wheat harvest, and fall in prices. The letter also gives statistics of the leading products of the colony, and refers to the unfortunate land business which has lately caused many failures in Adelaide.

By the M. M. Company's steamship Oceanic, which arrived in port last night from Noumea, news has come to hand that M. Le Boucher, the manager of the steamer, has been ordered to leave Noumea for France on the return of the steamer Duplex for this port. A cable message informs us that M. Le Boucher has been removed to Guadaloupe.

Statements have been made in the Assembly to the effect that the Sydney merchants are in favour of the ad valorem duties. We learn, however, that a protest against the imposition of duties of this nature has been signed by no less than 20 of the chief mercantile firms of the city. The reason they give for doing so is stated in these words: "We consider ad valorem duties would be very injurious to the general welfare of the colony, and to the prosperity of this port."

We are requested to state that his Excellency and the Hon. Lady Carrington will be present at the international lawn tennis match on the Association Cricket Ground to-day between 4 and 5 o'clock.

Dr. DAVENY, the City Health Officer, had to resort to unusual measures yesterday with regard to some cases of typhoid fever which he found existing in a house in Sussex-street. He had visited the tenement in question, which is a small house at the junction of the street with Washington-street, and found it in a very insanitary condition. One child had died of typhoid fever, and two children were lying ill from the same fever. The parents were solicited to send the living children to the Coast Hospital, but they declined, and as no law prevails by which they could be compelled to send them, there, other steps had to be taken. Dr. DAVENY, therefore, decided to enforce the provisions of clause 105 of the Corporation Act, which enables the council to enter such premises, and to take any steps they think proper to prevent the spread of disease. It was the first time the enforcement of the clause had been proposed, and, according to the Act, its application must be authorised by the council. As, however, the council will not meet for several days, the Health Officer would not undertake responsibility in the matter, and he at once gave Dr. Dansey the authority he desired. The premises, therefore, will now be cleaned and whitewashed, and such alterations will be made in their structure as are likely to localise the infection existing in them.

Yesterday the acting manager in Australia for the Orient Steam Navigation Company received a communication from the Board of Health, stating that the board had agreed to date the quarantine of the R.M.S. Chimborazo, which was due to arrive at Sydney on Friday next at noon. The principal reason for coming to this decision was the assurance on the part of the commander and surgeon that the vessel had been thoroughly fumigated after the patient was sent ashore at Adelaide, and that every precaution had been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. It should be further stated that, on the arrival of the Chimborazo, in accordance with the decision, leave Spring Cove at noon on Friday, and come up to the company's moorings in Neutral Bay, whence she will be despatched at 1 p.m. precisely, on Saturday, for London, via Melbourne and Adelaide. While in quarantine, the work of loading and unloading cargo will be done by the crew of the Chimborazo, and it has been progressed so far satisfactorily that the whole of the inward cargo has been discharged, and the ship is already partly loaded, and the greater portion of her coal has been trimmed. There is therefore no doubt that the Chimborazo will be despatched at the time stated. The passengers at present in quarantine will be liberated with the ship, and will be conveyed to their luggage to the Circular Quay in steam tenders which the Orient Company will have in attendance for the purpose.

Last night the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association was crowded in every part, the occasion being the thirty-third annual meeting of the Church Society for the Diocese of Sydney. His Excellency the Governor presided, having on his right the Bishop of Sydney, and being surrounded on the platform by many leading Church of England clergy and laymen of the diocese. A satisfactory report was read and adopted. Several speeches were delivered in support of the objects of the Church Society; and at the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to his Excellency the Governor for presiding, and the proceedings terminated. During the proceedings several hymns were sung, Mr. G. Noble, organist of St. Mark's, Darling Point, presiding at the instrument.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Royal Society of New South Wales held last evening at the Sydney Club, Elizabeth-street. There was a good attendance, and the chair was taken by the president of the society, Professor LIVERSIDGE, F.R.S. After the disposal of the general business an interesting address was delivered by the president. An account of the proceedings appears in another column.

Two adjourned second meetings in the estate of Alfred and Co. was held yesterday in the Insolvency Court, when Alexander McRae, one of the partners, was again examined, and gave some additional particulars as to the transactions of the firm, particularly with regard to

the manipulation of promissory notes. The meeting was then further adjourned to the 31st instant.

The adjourned annual meeting of the members of the Australian Mutual Provident Society was held in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. Mr. J. H. GOODELL occupied the chair. The report of the scrutineers on the election of directors and auditor was read by the chairman. A special meeting was subsequently held for the purpose of amending the 5th by-law. A report of the proceedings appears in another portion of the paper.

REMARKS by the Bishop Barker Memorial Chapter House. We are informed that good progress has been made with the walls, and the contractor, Mr. Morrison, is giving every satisfaction. The funds, however, are exhausted, and over £1000 more is wanted to complete this much-needed work. It is hoped that some of the wealthier church members who have not yet given, will follow the example of Mr. J. S. Mitchell and R. L. Tooth, who last week each sent a cheque for £100 to the Bishop towards the fund. Subscriptions may be sent to the Prime, Bishop-street, or to the hon. treasurer, Mr. Robert Chudwick, Arlington, Edgely-wood.

YESTERDAY, in the Banco Court, their Honors the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Windeyer, and Mr. Justice Innes sat to hear new trial motions. The part heard case of Fletcher v. the Commissioner for Railways was continued, and at the conclusion of the argument, a dispute between Towns and Co., and Fraser and Co., as to non-delivery of certain slates, the rule was made absolute for a new trial, the verdict in the former trial having been for the plaintiffs with £30 damages. The case of Smith v. Johnson, an application by the defendant for the new trial of the action for malicious prosecution, in which the plaintiff recovered £1200, was begun and part heard. The business set down for hearing in the Equity Court fell through. A postponement in view of settlement, was granted till Monday if the suit *Laurius v. Rosseter*, and the parties in *Reynolds v. The Sydney and Suburban Mutual Benefit Society* came to an agreement. One of the terms being that each party should pay the costs. His Honor the Primary Judge will lay it today to elect of the prolate applicants which have accumulated during the last month.

A GENERAL meeting of the committee of the Drapers' Association was held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on Tuesday evening, the president, Mr. John Clarke, in the chair, there being a full attendance of members. The minutes of previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the secretary reported that he had been very successful in obtaining a large number of new members, and had appointed canvassers in nearly all the establishments in the city and a portion of the suburbs, and hoped by the end of the present month to have a large increase of members to the association. The secretary also reported that he had placed in the hands of members of the association in the various establishments (in accordance with instructions given by the association) a list of names of persons who were the widows and fatherless children left unprotected by the recent colliery accident at Lithgow. The matter had been warmly taken up and liberally responded to. The report was adopted. The president, Mr. Clarke, and the secretary, Mr. Thos. Caddy, were appointed to attend the public meeting to be held at the Town Hall on Monday next, in connection with the Colliery accident, and to decide that a general meeting of members be held on Thursday, May 13, to take steps towards bringing about a uniform hour for closing throughout the city and suburbs. The meeting then adjourned for one week.

At the Petersham Council meeting on Tuesday evening last a proposition to give Alderman Evan Jones six months' leave of absence was negatived. The question as to the power of the council to grant leave of absence to an alderman was discussed. The mayor stated that there was nothing in the Act limiting the powers of councils as to granting leave of absence to an alderman, and quite within the power of the council to grant leave for six months, or any longer period, provided that it did not exceed the term for which the alderman had been elected.

On Sunday last at least 70 persons in the English Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist Churches of Sydney attended a service directed to the value of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in view of its annual meeting on Friday night in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. A good report, large choir, and able speakers, under the presidency of his Excellency the Governor, should secure a large gathering on the occasion.

We are requested to state that the Roman Catholic Synod of the diocese of Sydney will convene this morning in St. Mary's Cathedral at half-past 9 o'clock.

A MEETING of the Pastures and Stock Protection board for the sheep district of North-west was held at the office of the Chief Inspector of Stock, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of levying an assessment on the stock in the district for the current year, and to fix the rate of bonus to be paid for noxious animals destroyed. The assessment was fixed at 4s. 2d. per 100 lb. sheep, and the bonus to be paid for noxious animals destroyed was fixed at 10s. per head. The following members of the board were present:—Messrs. R. G. Higgins (chairman), D. McMaster (treasurer), J. de V. Lamb, E. Vickery, E. B. Woodhouse, E. H. Acres, and Alexander Bruce (chief inspector of stock). An assessment at the rate of 3s. per head on large stock (horses and cattle) and 4s. 2d. per 100 lb. sheep was agreed to, and it was decided to fix a bonus of one shilling and sixpence (1s. 6d.) for the scalp of every hare, and one pound (£1) for every native dog destroyed within the Sydney District. A return laid before the board showed that 298 wallaby, 5 paluma, 122 hares, and 8 native dog scalps had been returned since the 1st of January to 30th April last. The board decided to distribute the bonus for wallaby, paluma, and kangaroo.

A MEETING of the committee of the N.W. South Wales Patriotic Fund was held at the Town Hall yesterday, under the presidency of the Hon. J. Macintosh. Several matters were dealt with, the account of which appears elsewhere.

A DEPUTATION, representing the municipal council and residents of Redfern, waited upon the Mayor of Sydney yesterday, to request him to refer to the Municipal Council would assist in the construction of a large sewer along Baptist-street. The deputation was accompanied by Aldermen Withers, Chapman, Riley, and Kippax. The Mayor was informed that the sewer would cost between £4000 and £5000, that Mr. Baptist had promised £500, and other gentlemen considerable amounts towards its construction, and that a contribution of £1000 had been offered by the City of Sydney. It was pointed out that the sewer was urgently required for the purpose of sanitation, and that the Sydney Council might justly feel a sum of £1000 towards its cost, as it would materially assist in carrying away sewage of the city. The Mayor replied that he knew the locality well, and that he considered the sewer necessary. The only promise he could make, however, was that he would cause the City Engineer and the City Surveyor to visit the locality, and to report upon the desirability or otherwise of the sewer being constructed, and that the report of those officers should be laid before the council at the earliest possible date.

A new home for fallen women, to be known as the Church Home, was opened yesterday by his Excellency the Governor, at the corner of Crown-street and Albion-street, Surry Hills. The institution is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England Temperance Society, and will accommodate 40 inmates. The Friar's house of the home, and making an appeal to the Christian public for support. During the past year, in the temporary home, 80 women were received, of whom 27 obtained good situations, 15 returned to their friends, and 16 are at present in the institution. A sum of about £500 per annum is required to be subscribed to carry on the work of the Home, which, to a great extent, is self-supporting. A report of yesterday's proceedings will be found elsewhere.

A SPOKEING accident occurred at Ashfield railway station yesterday. Shortly after 1 a.m. an assistant-guardsman named John Spencer was engaged in the work of shunting some trucks which were attached to a locomotive. The guard of the train, a man named Giles, was also taking part in the same work. Several of the trucks appear to have been placed in their proper position, and a little later Spencer was seen to be in the act of cutting off or detaching one of the vans from the rest of the train. Giles waited for the signal which is usually given by those who uncouple the trucks, but it never came; so, thinking something was wrong with his assistant, he proceeded to the place where he last saw him, alive in

order to ascertain what had occurred. On arriving at the spot Giles was horrified to find that his companion was lying across the rails in a terribly mutilated condition. On glancing at the injuries he had received, it was apparent that he had been killed almost instantaneously. A portion of the deceased's face was entirely cut away and both arms were fractured, while by his side was a quantity of blood. The remains were collected together, and taken to the South Sydney morgue. The City Coroner has been informed of the occurrence, and an inquest will probably be held to-day. It is supposed that the deceased slipped and fell on the rails while he was uncoupling or "spragging" one of the trucks, the wheels of which immediately passed over his body, inflicting the injuries which caused his death. Spencer was a single man, and lately resided at No. 31, Buntingham-street, Redfern. He was 26 years of age, and bore the reputation of being a steady and trustworthy young man.

THE Protection and Political Reform League held its regular meeting on Tuesday evening at the Temperance Hall. There was a good attendance, and the president, Mr. W. Richardson, occupied the chair. The following gentlemen were duly proposed and elected new members of the league:—Messrs. G. T. Richards, solicitor; H. B. Buchanan, moulding manufacturer; and J. W. Evans, accountant. The hon. secretary, Mr. H. C. Linscombe, brought up reports of the proceedings of protectionist meetings at Grafton, Wagga Wagga, Albury, Yass Plains, &c. The reports all referred to the action of the members of Parliament on Mr. W. Clarke's amendment in the Legislative Assembly in favour of duties on imported colonial produce. The members of the league warmly approved the conduct of the protectionist members who did not vote for Mr. Clarke's amendment. After a long discussion, during which several amendments were moved and lost, the following resolution was carried, with only three dissentients:—"That this league desires to tender its sincere thanks to the 33 members of the Legislative Assembly who voted for Mr. W. Clarke's amendment, and to express its protest to the protectionist members who voted against it, and at the same time records its emphatic disapproval of the recent conduct of Messrs. John Davies, John Sutherland, J. S. Hawthorne, M. J. Hammond, Joseph Cross, George Dar, W. S. Targett, W. J. Ferguson, Walter Coogan, and W. Teese, who voted against the protectionist amendment in question, after having on the hustings avowed their sympathy with the objects of the league, and their intention to further and develop colonial industries." The league then adjourned.

In response to invitations issued by Mr. John H. Ferguson, a large company assembled on Tuesday at the Signal Hill, Watson's Bay, to inaugurate the Carrington Cave Club. Amongst those present were Messrs. J. Hunt, F. Riley, H. Little, Jackson, Kerr, G. Eastway, L. Henry, W. King, M. A. Rosenthal, G. Battell, F. Hudson, J. B. Richards, and others. The chair was taken by Mr. J. Hunt, of the Oxford Hotel, and the vice-chair by Mr. G. Eastway. After the report presented by Mr. Ferguson, had been partaken of, several toasts were honoured, and the Carrington Cave Club was declared formally opened. A committee was appointed, and about 70 names were landed in to the hon. secretary, Mr. L. Henry, 110, Market-street.

YESTERDAY morning a man named Samuel Lyons, 74, half-brother, residing in Johnston-street, Pyrmont, was run over by a cart in Market-street. He was conveyed to the Sydney Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from shock to the system and probable internal injuries. His case is regarded as being rather serious.

THE *Contaminanda Herald* is informed that the kangaroo rat is proving a devastating pest on the Berlangan. They dig up the grass by the roots, and eat the seed, and the result is that hundreds of acres of grass have thus been trampled. They are also destructive on the wheat, potato, and turnip crops. It is feared that this pest will prove worse than the rabbit, as their natural enemies, the hawk and the fox, will dog, have both become extinct here; and, as a consequence, the kangaroo rat is rapidly increasing.

FEW proposed measures of legislation in any colony have excited so much public opinion as the bill for reform and reorganisation of the New South Wales Parliament and the platform, are all revolving with the cry of lay clerical combatants. Priest and presbyter, Cardinal and Bishop, Episcopalian and Congregationalist, orthodox and unorthodox, are all making their views heard on the subject; and it is wonderful to reflect that this eager and widespread conflict has been engendered by a very simple reform in the law, proposed by the eldest most experienced, most respected, and usually most cautious politician of the neighbouring colony possesses. It is no light matter, in a own judgment, we may be sure, that has caused the ex-Chief Justice and the Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales, after passing the 80th year of his existence, to trouble the waters of the political pool in this manner, and take upon himself, apparently with almost childlike energy, the burden of a mission. In this, our view is, we are numbered, and in the course of his experience as judge, legislator, and philanthropist, he must have become cognisant of many a scene of misery between married but mismatched couples before he could have prevailed upon himself to break from the traditions of the Church with which he is associated, and propose to alter the sphere of the State's operations in regard to marriage. The bill is essentially for the benefit of the lower classes, and for the weaker portion of them—the women—more especially.

The case of Bryce v. Renshaw was brought before the Queen's Bench as a second time (states the London correspondent of the *McBourne Argus*) by Sir John Gore moving for a stay of execution pending a motion for a new trial. Some 42 grounds were assigned in justification for a new trial, but the substantial ones were that the £4000 damages awarded were excessive, and that the plaintiff's right to a verdict for a nominal amount ought to be admitted. Ultimately it was arranged that execution should be stayed pending the argument of the defendant's motion for a new trial, he paying the plaintiff's taxed costs of the late trial, and giving security to the satisfaction of the Master for a sum of money agreed upon between the parties. The case, it is thought, might be ultimately awarded, the argument of the motion for a new trial to be confined to the question of excessive damages, all the grounds stated in the defendant's notice of motion being available on such argument. This was interpreted to mean that Mr. Bryce should receive £1000 as an indemnity for the trouble and expense of coming to England to support his action. It is held pretty confidently that the damages will not be reduced below £1000. The conclusion, Sir Arthur Gordon in connection with the attack on Mr. Bryce has excited much comment, and has been called in question in the House of Commons.

On the floating of the South Australian loan the *S. A. Register* of Saturday observes:—"The South Australian loan for £1,332,400 has been floated. The subscription more than covers the amount of the bonds by about £700,000, but the price realised is not anywhere so high as the nominal value of the bonds. It is held pretty confidently that the damages will not be reduced below £1000. The conclusion, Sir Arthur Gordon in connection with the attack on Mr. Bryce has excited much comment, and has been called in question in the House of Commons.

The new rules of procedure in the House of Commons, if carried in the form suggested by the Government, will (observe Truth) entirely revolutionise both the mode and the times of conducting business in the House of Commons. All bills will be referred to a committee of 15 members, and a division upon any subject under discussion can be demanded by a majority vote at the close of each sitting. To this latter provision, the objection is that when a measure is moved, some long-winded orator will consume the rest of the sitting by his reply, in order to prevent the mover or one of his friends answering him. Far better would it be to allow a member to move a question during the debate that the others take part in, with a rule that if this be carried, no speaker shall exceed five minutes. The main argument now is on









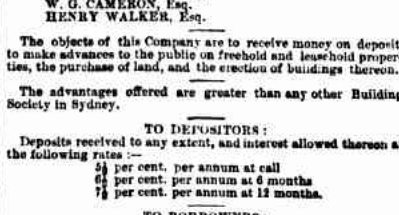


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**H**ORSE, new Springfield, and Harness, \$21; Pony Gig, \$9; Sulky, \$12. Knight, Castlereagh-street.

**F**IRST-CLASS Housed Wagon, \$10; Sociable, \$22 new double seat. Burgin, 632, Knight.

**T**HREE New Village Cars, \$15 and \$20; new single hooded Buggy, \$22; hooded Phaeton, \$25. Knight.

**N**EW Express Wagon, \$25; Surveyor's Wagon, \$30 double seat; Tray Buggy, \$16. Knight.

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**H**ANDSOME CATTLE, 1000 lbs. Knight,  
good cavalry horse, \$400.  
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**B**UGGY and Saddle MARE, 164 hands, brown, young  
sound, trim Mares, \$100. Sinclair, chemist, Newtown.  
**N**EW Spring Cart, \$10; new Pagnal Cart, \$10; new  
Van. \$14; new Express  
Wagon, \$18. M-Carty.  
**N**EW double-seated Buggies, with brakes and lamps  
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and kidneys, so that the urine passes freely, and the blood is purified, and restored to its healthy condition. They gently harmonize with the whole system, and are not for a day, but for a life. Prepared at the Laboratory, 454, George-street, Sydney, all who are here at 11, 2s. each.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.**—Cleans and Cures.—The number of cases beginning with common eruptions, and ending in incurable skin diseases are positively supplied by Holloway's Pills, assisted by friction with his ointment. Holloway's Pills, assisted by friction with his ointment, will cure the skin, chest, will prevent all danger. Sold at 78, New Oxford-street, W.C., London; and all druggists.

**INBIE'S Australian Life Drops;** cure no equal; cure all pain instantaneously. Try them.

**COLONIALIA**, *poite*, ex. Nephrolepis  
*latens*, Menziesii, f. to 2 ft. E. towards cheap. Much  
**NO** **HO** **LDERS**, *POITINGS*, none, all stars  
*BALE*, cheap. 184, *huxia*, short, foot of *Salicornia*.  
**OUND** **uch** **TR**, regular heights, for *Market*, cheap  
about 14 ton. J. Sell, 110, King-street, New York.  
**IRONBAK** **SPOKES**, *Unguentum* *Pellaea*, Xanth.  
Simmonds, 24, Druggists'-Hall, London.  
**MANTEPEICES**, Acc.—general *varieties* in *Market*.  
*sister*, and *varieties* in *Market*. 302, Pitt-street.  
**LATE** **TR**, *Borindaria*, *Lundina*, *Huxia*, etc., very  
cheap. Patten Bros., marble and slate works, 30, Pitt-street.

Hotel, 425, Georgetown. [/pla.news-page1401600](http://pla.news-page1401600)







THE NEW AUCTION MART 159

TUESDAY, 11th MAY, at 11 o'clock a.m.  
**IMPORTANT UNRESERVED CLEARANCE SALE BY**  
**AUCTION,**  
 Under instructions from the Importer,  
 of  
**5293 PACKAGES OILMEN'S STORES, &c.,**  
 consisting of  
 20 Cases 1lb Oysters  
 20 ditto Macomber's Haddock  
 5 ditto ditto Blonger Pate.

14 ditto ditto Digby Chicks  
 50 ditto ditto Kipperd Herrings  
 50 ditto ditto White Herrings, each 2 doz.  
 50 ditto ditto ditto, each 4 doz.  
 400 ditto ditto Fish Herrings  
 23 ditto Moir's Fresh Herrings  
 23 ditto ditto Red Herrings  
 150 ditto Quarter Sardines  
 50 ditto Blorg and Kist's a-pint Sealed Oils  
 25 ditto Whybrow's a-pint ditto  
 10 Cases Whybrow's pint Sealed Oils

500 ditto Morton's 4-pint ditto  
50 ditto ditto pint ditto  
100 ditto 4-pint French ditto  
5 ditto Gelatine Loxmore  
500 Barrels English Golden Strap  
20 Cases "Anglo-Swiss" Cocoa and Milk  
500 Bags Flax Tapioca  
150 ditto Pearl ditto  
4 Bales Tea Paper (lb. and 4lb)  
500 Cases Macaroni's Round Peas  
400 ditto ditto Square ditto  
150 ditto ditto Square ditto

100 ditto ditto Red Cabbage  
50 ditto Stephen's Red Cabbage  
85 Cases Whybrow's Eagle Pickles  
40 ditto ditto Popular Pickles  
200 Cases Stephen's Round Pickles  
40 ditto ditto Maudslayi  
100 ditto ditto Baxenden ditto  
16 ditto ditto White Onions  
100 ditto ditto Vinegar  
20 ditto Macomochie's White Onions  
20 Cases Stephen's 4-pint Worcestershire Sauce

40 ditto ditto 4-1/2 pint assorted ditto  
40 ditto ditto pint Worsleshire ditto  
180 ditto Macconchi's Black Currants  
40 ditto Morton's Bottling Fruits  
20 ditto Moir's Marmalade  
1 Tank, 400-gallon, S. S. Almonds  
1 ditto, ditto, Caraway Seeds  
2 ditto, ditto, Split Peas  
1 ditto, ditto, Canary Seed  
1 ditto, ditto, Sultanina Raisins  
40 Eggs Bluestone  
100 Eggs Bluestone  
100 Eggs Bluestone

50 Cases Utes Hop Bitters  
100 ditto American Hop, 4th. and 1lb.  
500 Boxes Keen's Oxford Pine  
200 ditto ditto 4lb. D.S.P. Mustard  
400 Cases Colman's White Star  
50 Boxes Underwood's Devilled Ham, each 1 doz.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Ship Chandlers, Chemists and  
Druggists, Seedsmen, Provision Merchants, Hotel Propri-  
etors, Restaurant Keepers, Public Caterers, Marine  
Shippers, Storekeepers, Dealers, &c.

**HARRIS** and **ACKMAN** are instructed by the Importer to arrange the above **EXTENSIVE UNPAID CLEARENCE SALE BY AUCTION**, at the **NEW AUCTION MART**, No. 199, PITT-STREET, on **TUESDAY, 11th May**, at 11 o'clock.

\* CATALOGUES NOW READY.

**TERMS, LIBERAL, AT SALE.**

**THIS DAY THURSDAY 20th Instant at 11 o'clock**

TO FURNISHING WAREHOUSEMEN, CARPET MAKERS,  
 &c., &c.  
 To be sold  
 ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNERS.  
 WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.  
 50 PIECES CARPETS  
 in

Stair, Bodies, and Borders.

**CHAS. MOORE and CO.** have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 122, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,  
50 pieces carpet, as above.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock sharp.

**TO STOREKEEPERS, DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, &c.**

**UNRESERVED SALE**  
of  
**STOCK OF GENERAL DRAPER.**  
Removed to rooms for convenience.  
Men's, Boys', and Children's Clothing  
Ladies' Ulsters, Dresses, Jackets  
Shirts, Hats, Umbrellas  
Fur coats, Cashmeres, Mortons, &c.

ALL WITHOUT RESERVE.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. have been instructed to sell  
without any reserve, by public auction, at their Room, 11,  
FINCH-STREET, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock sharp,  
The above stock.

WITHOUT RESERVE.  
Terms, Cash.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

TO WAREHOUSEMEN, CLOTHIERS, WOOLLEN MERCHANTS, DRAPERS, &c.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE  
of  
NEW GOODS  
in  
MEN'S, BOYS, YOUTHS SUPER. CLOTHING  
SUPER COATINGS, TROUSERSINGS, &c.

Just Landed, ex Libussa and Carthage.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 123, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp, invloes of the show goods, comprising:—

I. In diamond,  
20-1 case 100 pairs men's fancy twed trousers and vests, 5 to 7  
21 ditto ditto black doo trousers, ditto  
21-1 ditto 80 boys' and youths' fancy twed suits, 10 to 12  
23-1 ditto 80 men's fancy twed suits, 3 to 7

23—1 ditto men's drito trousers and vests, ditto  
50 men's tweed trousers and vests, and  
24—1 ditto 50 boys' and youths' fancy tweed suits, 7 1/2  
50 men's super. worsted suits, 3 to 7  
25-26—3 cases men's super. worsted suits, ditto  
304-4—3 ditto super. black and blue worsted coatings, as-  
sorted  
203—1 case super. West of England trousersings, novel  
patterns.

ALL TO BE SOLD WITHIN ANY FUTURE  
Terms at sale  
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp  
TO FURNISHING WAREHOUSEMEN, DEALERS, &c.  
UNRESERVED SALE  
of  
ENGLISH FURNITURE  
GILT PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES  
AMERICAN and AUSTRIAN CHAIRS,  
&c.

just landed ex Closeburn.

**C. HAS. MOORE and CO.** have been instructed to sell by  
auction, at their Rooms, 123, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW,  
FRIDAY, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp,  
A splendid consignment of the above,  
comprising  
Walnut drawingroom suites, in figured tapestry  
Bedroom suites, in newest designs  
Bedroom box couches, bed linen, assorted  
Duchess toilet stands, in Walnut and mahogany

Commodore, in walnut, mahogany, and ~~black~~  
Toilet glasses, in all sizes and shapes  
Dinner, dessert, tea, and toilet sets  
Bedsteads and bedding, fenders, fire-bricks  
Dining tables, toilet sets  
Oilt chimney glasses, all sizes, if loaded  
American and Austrian chairs, upholster  
&c., &c.

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Terms at Sale.  
**THURSDAY, 6th MAY.**

On the Premises, Queen-street, Woolwich,  
nearly opposite Eliza-street.

**DRAPEY, FANCY GOODS, and MILLINERY  
and FURNITURE.**

Consisting of  
Laces, Flowers, Ribbons, &c.  
Hats, Bonnets, and Fancy Goods  
Large Show-rooms.

Glass Cases, Shelving, &c.  
Also,  
First-class Drawing-room Suite.

**OATLEY and CAHILL** have received instructions from Mrs. Truss, who is retiring from business, to sell by auction on the premises, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, 5th May, The above.

Terms, cash. No Reserve.

**THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 4.**

ON THE PREMISES, MONCEU-STREET, WOOLBARR,  
close to Watery-crood.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,**  
consisting of:

Drawing-room Suite, Dining Tables, Single and Double Bedsteads,  
Mattress, Palliasses, Washstands and Seta, Dressing Table,  
Looking Glasses, Sofas, Chairs, Carpets, Oilcloth, Kitchen  
Utensils, &c.

**ARMLEY and CAHILL** have received instructions to

**WATER PRONTAGES, THE RANGERS**  
man's Bay, **NEXT SATURDAY**; the grandest site in  
the shore, wide roads, big depths, grand views. **TOWN**  
**BATT. ROAD, AND FURTHER**

**FREE TRIP TO AUBURN TOWNSHIP**  
To invest your money in

**A GOOD SECURITY,**  
very easy terms  
**TO FIRST-CLASS TOWNSHIP ALLOTMENTS.**  
Call for Lithos. and Tickets,  
at 130, Pitt-street.

**MILLS and PILE will sell, ON THE GROUND,**  
at half-past 2 o'clock,  
**SATURDAY NEXT, May 8.**

**MINIBUSES Leave Sydney Auction Mart**  
**SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, Field of Mars and Kings**

**M** ECHANICS Should Invest at Auburn.  
File Sell 70 Lots next Saturday.  
**T**HE Handsome Black and Gold Mirrors at the  
Furnishing Arcade to-day.







**WANTED, industrious MAN** used to business —

WANTED, a smart WAITER. Apply P. R. Latta, Prince of Wales' Hotel, Haymarket.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Station Hotel, Peter-ham.

WANTED, respectable Youth, drive, groom, &c. Milkmen, Lads to sell pastry. Lads for dairies, &c. NINE.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Apply Mr. Gurney, Burn-street.

WANTED, a BARMAN. Apply Mr. Gurney, Burn-street.

WANTED, MARRIED COUPLE, ref., without  
 umbrance. Deepdene, Glenmore-road, Paddington.  
 WANTED, by First-class female cook; excellent  
 references. M. R. B., Crafts, 10, William-street.  
 WANTED, General SERVANT; good plain cook;  
 no washing; high wages. 181, Finsbury-st., Wapping.  
 WALTER (head), thoroughly competent, required for  
 the Metropolitan Hotel, King-street. References req.  
 WANTED, an experienced HOUSEMAID ref.

**W**ANTED, a sturdy MAN, for a wood and coal yard. Gordon Fuel Co., Walker-street, St. Leonards.

**W**ANTED, a young Girl as **NURSEMAID**; references. Apply, after 11, 40, College-street.

**W**ANTED, young Girl as General **SERVANT**, live in family. Apply Ambleside, Dismont-street, Woolwich.

**W**ANTED, Pick-and-shovel **MEN**, also Quarrymen. Apply D. Jones's new premises, George-street.

**W**ANTED, respectable female, George-street.

W	ANTED, good General SERVANT, no children wages, 12s. 10, Rosebank-street, Dingle.	WATC	
W	ANTED, good General SERVANT, Mr. R.P. Brickwood, Louisa Cottage, Smith-street, Summer Hill.	WATC	Rev
W	ANTED, General SERVANT, with nurse kept in child. 21, Surrey-street, of Victoria-street, Darlington.	WIGH	ILL
W	ANTED, Berth as STEWARDRESS, boats will be given for genuine affair. Anybody, Herald Office.		
W	ANTED, General SERVANT. Croxton, 18, Barcom-street, West Victoria-street, Darlington.	BOWE	
W	ANTED, domestic COOK.	Chas	
		W. C	
		more	
		more	
		CARD	

**W**ANTED, respectable **MAID** for **General Housework**. Apply, 10, **Denham-street, Gt. St. Martin's-lane.**

**W**ANTED, young **PERSON** to **Assist with 2 Ladies and Needlework**. **Mrs. J. Monney, Alfred-st., S. E.**

**W**ANTED, **COOK**, and to **assist in laundry**, if provided. **Hinton, Queen-street, Hornwood.**

**W**ANTED, respectable **SERVANT Girl**, age 16 to 17, 8 in family. **Mrs. Willcocks, Henry-street, Ash-hill.**

**W**ANTED, a **GARDENER**. Apply 163, **Pitt-street, Seavoy.**

**WANTED, A KITCHENMAID** "bus fare paid." Apply Wyalah House, Ross Bay.

**WANTED, a strong BOY**, to make himself useful. James Johnson and Co., 213 and 215, George-street.

**WANTED, Cook and Landrads**, also House and Farm Maid. Apply 10 and 11, 42, College-st., Hyde Park.

**WANTED, a MAN**, to drive hansom cab. Apply 50 Cab, Wynyard-square Cab Rank.

**WANTED, Thoroughly practical Resident** (single). Mrs. Ackman, Cranview Villa, Potte Pore.

WANTED, a little GIRL to mind baby; expe-	WANTED, a good WAITRESS, 489, George-st.,	HUNT with
ferred. 134, King-street, Sydney.	near Bathurst-street.	Wanted
WANTED, a useful respectable GIRL. 295, Crow-		Street
street, SURRY HILLS.		Wanted
WANTED, a General SERVANT, references neces-		Wanted
sary. Apply 374, George-street.		Wanted
WANTED, a good plain COOK and LAUNDRESS.		
Apply Mrs. Macpherson, 45, Phillip-street.		

**W**ANTED, a young Woman as COOK. Apply Mrs. Hambro, Burroughs.

**W**ANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 260, (Olelie Point-road, near tram terminus.

**W**ANTED, smart Second COOK, also Kitchenmaid, used to restaurant work. Call North, 236, Georgetown.

**W**ANTED, a General SERVANT, use used to children. Mrs. Levy, at Mrs. A. Sarmiento's, 96, Hunter-st.

**W**ANTED, MAN, to drive cab, new hand preferred.

WANTED, a steady married Man to rent a CAB. Nelson-street, Annandale, opposite Collins-street.	CHINA FOR ORIGIN
WOMAN required to scrub and clean. Apply only, 18, Wyndham-square.	SALO PASS FOR TRIP TO ENGLAND
WANTED, a young GIRL for housework. Apply Wallis, corner Harrgate and Elizabeth st., Dublin.	
WANTED, a Plasterer's LABOURER. Apply Metropolitan-road, Enniscorthy.	
WANTED, SMART Restaurant WAITER. Apply	

W	early, Post Office restaurant, Barrack-street.	Avail
W	WANTED, a thoroughly experienced CHIEF COOK; references required. Aaron's Exchange Hotel.	Avail
W	WANTED, a smart UNDER PANTYMAN; must be accustomed to a lift. Aaron's Exchange Hotel.	On
W	WANTED, a good General SERVANT; also, lady girl as Nurse. 10, Elizabeth-street.	Parce
W	WANTED, an elderly Man as General USEFUL Tradesmen's Arms Hotel, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.	to any a
W	WANTED, general Servant; also, respectable You	Steam
		charging

country store; moderate scholar. 100, Macquarie-st.  
WANTED, respectable General Servant, personal-  
req. Mrs. Dawson, The Cottage, Harrow-rd., E. King-  
WANTED, NURSEGIRL, reference required. Mr.  
M. Satterberg, 24, St. John's-road, Forest Lodge.  
WANTED, A NURSEGIRL. Apply Mrs. Liza  
17, Derwent-street, Gisborne.  
WANTED, young GIRL, to assist with young  
dren, references. 119, Llankeilly-terrace, Macleod-stn.  
WANTED, COOK and Landlady. 16, Aber-  
deen-st., Glasgow.

terrace, top William-street.  
**W**ANTED, smart **WAITER**. J. Walker, 4  
Park-street.  
**W**ANTED, a young **GIRL**, to mind one child. Apply  
243, Liverpool-street.  
**W**ANTED, a **GIRL**, about 15 or 16, mind baby and  
useful. 41, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.  
**W**ANTED, good Needlewoman, must be good make-  
ist. 10 and 12 a.m., to Miss Willie, 133, Clarence-st.  
**W**ANTED, Plain **COOK**, and assist in laundry; also

W Housemaid, for Handwick. After P, Metropolitan Police.  
W ANTED, a smart young MAN as Waiter and generally useful. Supreme Court Hotel, King-street.  
W ANTED, a useful LAD, able to milk, for Hastings River, good home. Glaz's Agency, 44, Hunter-street.  
W ANTED, good General SERVANT. Macdonald Kent Hotel, Morehead and Reiflers streets, Reiflers.  
W ANTED, a respectable young GIRL to nurse children. Apply R, Engine-street, Haymarket.  
W ANTED, respectable young Man as Foreman large

**WANTED,** a competent Parlour Maid. Mrs. Frisk, Glencairn, Elizabeth Bay

**WANTED, CHEF DE CUISINE** for the Commercial Catering Company, Limited; none but first-class men need apply; references required.

**WANTED,** a respectable young Woman as General SERVANT. Apply Trelbartha, Wharf-road, Souths Bay, between 2 and 6 p.m.

**WANTED,** a CARTER accustomed to the retail

**W**ANTED, a good General SERVANT; also a young Girl to assist in housework; situations open until Saturday next. Mrs. Oswald H. Lewis, Sangleys, Upper William-street East.

**W**ANTED, an active Girl as KITCHENMAID, also Maid and Housekeeper; must be a good domestic. Apply Mrs. Darley, Quambi, Albert-street, Woolrich, before 11 o'clock.

**W**ANTED, a steady Man as CARTER; must have a

**W**anted, Working Housekeeper to 3 gent.  
country place; Female Cook for station, C and L, and  
H. and P., gent's house, town; female general House Servant,  
town and country. Glue's Agency, 41, Hunter-street.

**W**anted, Groom and Coachman, for country; also  
Groom, and to be generally useful; farming Men, Mar-  
ried Couples. Men as cooks, waiters, butlers and housemaids.  
Apply to **Wm. Anger, 41, Hunter-street.**

**WANTED**, respectable young Person, as General SERVANT, to assist in bar, small family; must have good references. Apply early. M-Kay's Daniel Lambert Hotel, Lap street, Newtown.

**WANTED, HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID**, ready to go, Hay, 13s; little Boy, Paramatta, 3s, weekly; tidy Nurses, House and Parlour Maid, General servants; Cook, part family, 10s. Mrs. Vincent, Eureka Bdg., G. Catherine-st.

**WANTED, 5 female Cooks**, 21, for country hotels; 2, college, Grafton; 2, Mount-amasa, need washing. Apply Mrs. A. G. General Servants, 10, and 31, G. Catherine-st.

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**SYDNEY MORNING HERALD**  
 Subscribers: 2s 11d per annum.  
 This rate is for payment in advance.  
 N.B.—For credit the charge will be 2s 11d per annum.  
 \* \* All advertisements under six lines will be charged to the  
 advertiser's account if booked.  
 N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money  
 Orders or Postage Stamp.  
 Advertisements are accepted as far as possible for conveyance

While every care is exercised in regard to the due insertion of advertisements, the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for non-insertion, through accident or from other causes; and the proprietors reserve to themselves the right of omitting any advertisements that they may deem objectionable, even although no advertisements may have been received and paid for in the usual course of business.

be sent to the Herald Office; but the proprietors do not assume any responsibility in this respect.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, as such insertion.

Notices of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this Journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.

Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Licentiate.

\* \* The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

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